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09/697,365	10/26/2000	Toshiyuki Masui	112857-074	3656

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EXAMINER	
SINGH, RACHNA	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2176	10

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/697,365	MASUI, TOSHIYUKI
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Rachna Singh	2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 October 2000*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Application filed 10/26/00.

2. Claims 1-37 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 16, 19, 22, 28, 32, 34, 36, and 37 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7, 9-14, 16-17, 19-20, 22-24, 26-30, 32, and 36-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al., US 6,151,598, 11/21/00 (filed 12/4/97).

In reference to claims 1, 16, 19, 22, 32, 34, and 36, Shaw teaches a digital dictionary with a communication system comprising the following features:

-Displaying means for displaying multimedia information and related text. See figure 4 and column 10, lines 13-21. Compare to ***"displaying means for displaying characters and images"***.

-An inputting means for retrieving portions of text based documents. See column 9, lines 47-52 and column 10, lines 21-25. The inputting of text comprising transmission, processing, and display. Compare to ***"inputting means for inputting a character string in a document forming area in the display means"***.

-A storage means (multimedia database) having multimedia information. See figure 4 and columns 9-10. Compare to ***"storage means having stored therein multimedia information . . ."***

-A means for producing multimedia information for the inputted text. See column 4, lines 42-48. A multimedia reference pointer that produces multimedia representations for the selected instances of alphabet, code, character, sign. See columns 9, lines 60-67 and column 10. Compare to ***"a word dictionary in which reading data is associated with a displayed character and further the reading data is associated with the multimedia information identifier representing the multimedia information to be displayed"***.

-A Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. ***"a multimedia information registration table in which a keyword associated with reading data in the word dictionary is associated with the multimedia information identifier."***

-A Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. A multimedia retrieval means which references the selective multimedia representation for each instance. A means to transmit, and display the multimedia information. See columns 9-10. Compare to ***"retrieving means for***

executing forward coincidence retrieval . . .by said inputting means to another. . .if the multimedia identifier. . .display means as selectable conversion candidate data"

Shaw teaches associating the multimedia information with each instance of the text combination; however, he does not state that he does this using a referencing table. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a "referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representations for each instance of the text combination" serves the same purpose as a "registration table in which a keyword is associated with reading data . . .with the multimedia information identifier" in that it is able to associate the multimedia information with the related text. See columns 9-10 of Shaw. Thus it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a registration table to display the associations of a multimedia information to the text as it is simply a means of association which is taught by Shaw.

In reference to claim 2, Shaw teaches a means for producing multimedia information for the inputted text. See column 4, lines 42-48. He further discloses a multimedia reference pointer that produces multimedia representations for the selected instances of alphabet, code, character, sign. See columns 9, lines 60-67 and column 10. Shaw teaches a Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. Shaw discloses a referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Shaw further teaches a

multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. A multimedia retrieval means which references the selective multimedia representation for each instance. A means to transmit, and display the multimedia information. See columns 9-10.

Shaw teaches the use of a digital dictionary to communicate this information. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would recognize that a combination of characters can develop a sentence, thus it would have been obvious for Shaw's system as discussed above and claim 1 to retrieve characters of a sentence that is associated with multimedia identifiers. See columns 9-10.

In reference to claim 3, Shaw teaches a Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Furthermore, the referencing means includes a multimedia retrieval means for retrieving the multimedia from the storage. See column 10, lines 8-12.Shaw teaches associating the multimedia information with each instance of the text combination; however, he does not state that he does this using a referencing table. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a "referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representations for each instance of the text combination" serves the same purpose as a "registration table in which a keyword is associated with reading

data . . .with the multimedia information identifier" in that it is able to associate the multimedia information with the related text. See columns 9-10 of Shaw.

In reference to claim 4, Shaw teaches that the multimedia information can be stored in a multimedia database for access over the Internet. See columns 1, 9, and 10.

In reference to claim 5, Shaw teaches a Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Shaw teaches associating the multimedia information with each instance of the text combination; however, he does not state that he does this using a referencing table. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a "referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representations for each instance of the text combination" serves the same purpose as a "registration table in which a keyword is associated with reading data . . .with the multimedia information identifier" in that it is able to associate the multimedia information with the related text. See columns 9-10 of Shaw.

In reference to claims 6 and 7, Shaw discloses a subject of interest selector which produces, preserves, and retrieves the combination of characters that would be of interest to a user. He also discloses the multimedia reference pointer that produces a representation for those combination of characters. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the subject of interest

selector such that different combination of texts would retrieve specific multimedia information as it allows a user to change and add content associated with different text.

In reference to claims 9 and 10, Shaw teaches a multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters, a referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Furthermore, the referencing means includes a multimedia retrieval means for retrieving the multimedia from the storage. See column 10, lines 8-12. Shaw's system takes into consideration the entire combination or characters thus as characters are added to the sequence, multimedia data is retrieved according to the entire combination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the selection is based on the entire word combination. As the combination changes, so do the multimedia associations. See columns 9-10.

In reference to claim 17, Shaw teaches that the multimedia information can be stored in a multimedia database for access over the Internet. See columns 1, 9, and 10.

In reference to claim 20, Shaw teaches that the multimedia information can be stored in a multimedia database for access over the Internet. See columns 1, 9, and 10.

In reference to claim 23, Shaw's system teaches that certain combination of characters that are inputting through an inputting means will generate multimedia information based on a multimedia identifier contained in the dictionary. A multimedia

reference pointer produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters, a referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10.

In reference to claim 24, Shaw teaches a multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters, a referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Furthermore, the referencing means includes a multimedia retrieval means for retrieving the multimedia from the storage. See column 10, lines 8-12. Shaw teaches associating the multimedia information with each instance of the text combination; however, he does not state that he does this using a referencing table. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a "referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representations for each instance of the text combination" serves the same purpose as a "registration table in which a keyword is associated with reading data . . .with the multimedia information identifier" in that it is able to associate the multimedia information with the related text. See columns 9-10 of Shaw.

In reference to claims 26 and 27, Shaw teaches a multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters, a referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. Furthermore, the referencing means includes a multimedia retrieval means for retrieving the multimedia from the storage. See column 10, lines 8-12. Shaw's system takes into

consideration the entire combination or characters thus as characters are added to the sequence, multimedia data is retrieved according to the entire combination. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that the selection is based on the entire word combination. As the combination changes, so do the multimedia associations. See columns 9-10.

In reference to claims 11, 28, and 37, Shaw teaches a digital dictionary with a communication system comprising the following features:

-Displaying means for displaying multimedia information and related text. See figure 4 and column 10, lines 13-21. Compare to ***"displaying means for displaying characters and images"***.

-An inputting means for retrieving portions of text based documents. See column 9, lines 47-52 and column 10, lines 21-25. The inputting of text comprising transmission, processing, and display. Compare to ***"inputting means for inputting a character string in a document forming area in the display means"***.

-A storage means (multimedia database) having multimedia information. See figure 4 and columns 9-10. Compare to ***"storage means having stored therein multimedia information . . ."***

-A means for producing multimedia information for the inputted text. See column 4, lines 42-48. A multimedia reference pointer that produces multimedia representations for the selected instances of alphabet, code, character, sign. See columns 9, lines 60-67 and column 10. Compare to ***"a word dictionary in which reading data is associated with a displayed characters"***.

-A Multimedia reference pointer which produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means which produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. A multimedia retrieval means which references the selective multimedia representation for each instance. A means to transmit, and display the multimedia information. See columns 9-10. Compare to ***"dictionary retrieving means for executing forward coincidence retrieval. . .by said inputting means to another;"***

-A method of interconnecting a plurality of documents for efficient storage and retrieval wherein the document equipment includes a plurality of selective document database, transmission, storage, etc. The Multimedia reference pointer produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. A referencing means produces identification means for retrieval of multimedia representation for each instance of the text. See columns 9-10. A multimedia retrieval means references the selective multimedia representation for each instance. A means to transmit, and display the multimedia information. See columns 9-10.

Shaw teaches that a multimedia reference pointer produces selective multimedia representation for the instances of the combination of characters. In executing the retrieval based on the combination of characters and retrieving associated multimedia files, Shaw teaches a means of retrieving a file based on forward coincidence retrieval. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention that a

multimedia representation is a file and the retrieval based on the instances of the combination of characters denotes forward coincidence retrieval.

In reference to claim 12 and 29, it was well-known in the art at the time of the invention for processes to run simultaneously.

In reference to claims 13 and 30, Shaw teaches the use of a digital dictionary which can maintain a single or plurality of vocabulary data structures. See abstract. Furthermore, it was well known in the art at the time of the invention for processes to run simultaneously.

In reference to claim 14, Shaw teaches that the multimedia information can be stored in a multimedia database for access over the Internet. See columns 1, 9, and 10.

5. Claims 8, 15, 18, 21, 25, 31, 33, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shaw et al., US 6,151,598, 11/21/00 (filed 12/4/97) in view of Izumi, US 6,219,021 B1, filed 7/29/98.

In reference to claim 8, 18, 21, 25, 33, and 35, Shaw teaches a text input means (see figure 4) for storing the entire or partial contents of text based documents; however, he does not teach the feature of a pre-set display number for candidate data. Izumi teaches a display control device in which a display panel is displaying data containing textual, drawing, and other data. The user can pre-set the display sizes for the data to be displayed. See abstract and column 4, lines 9-16. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement

Izumi's pre-set display in the system of Shaw since it limits the amount of characters a user can input for which he seeks multimedia information.

In reference to claims 15 and 31, Shaw teaches a text input means (see figure 4) for storing the entire or partial contents of text based documents; however, he does not teach the feature of a pre-set display number for candidate data. Izumi teaches a display control device in which a display panel is displaying data containing textual, drawing, and other data. The user can pre-set the display sizes for the data to be displayed. See abstract and column 4, lines 9-16. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement Izumi's pre-set display in the system of Shaw since it limits the amount of characters a user can input for which he seeks multimedia information.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Cannon et al. US 6,044,365

Anderson et al. US 6,047,291

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number at 703.305.1952.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 703.305.9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
6/26/04

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER